



STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY,
TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Drug Control and System Improvement Formula Grant Program

State Annual Report

September 2005

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Director

Drug Control and System Improvement
Formula Grant Program
Annual Report

September 2005

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STATE ANNUAL REPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The July to June reporting cycle of this report corresponds with the primary grant cycle for the Bureau of Justice Assistance funding under the Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program within the state of Washington. During this period, six programs (comprised of 99 sub-grants) and three additional projects (comprised of one sub-grant each) were funded in Washington.

The primary programs reported are:

- Regional Narcotics Task Forces – 20 sub-grants
- WSP Task Force Participation – 1 sub-grant
- Drug Courts – 14 sub-grants
- Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention – 11 sub-grants
- Domestic Violence Legal Advocacy – 47 sub-grants
- Tribal Law Enforcement Assistance – 6 sub-grants

Separate programs/projects include:

- Criminal History Records Improvement Program – 1 sub-grant
- Defender Training Program – 1 sub-grant
- Crime Victims Advocacy – 1 sub-grant

These programs represent portions of several essential elements of the state's drug and violent crime control strategy. These elements include:

- Support to make law enforcement, the courts, and several prevention programs more effective through improving the completeness, timeliness, and accessibility to criminal history records.
- A balance of criminal justice programs, including law enforcement, prosecution, and defense.
- Providing alternatives to substance abuse and violence for at-risk youth.
- Intervention and treatment for individuals at the earliest feasible contact with the criminal justice system.
- Providing alternatives for offenders as they seek productive lives after release.

The success of these programs is, in part, evidenced by the accomplishments noted below:

- **The Criminal Justice in Washington State Report** is the first comprehensive description of the current structure and operations of that system. As there is no centralized state administration of the criminal justice programs in Washington State below the legislature, this report required collaboration of, and input from, forty-seven agencies and more than ninety-five individuals who represent and are knowledgeable of the state, federal and local agencies that make up Washington's

criminal justice system. These agencies are linked by a public policy-making structure that creates the common laws and procedures that define the criminal justice system and its operations.

- Promising Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Projects included the School Juvenile Probation Liaison Project conducted jointly by the Benton-Franklin Counties Juvenile Justice Center and Pasco High School. This program selected at-risk youth already identified by the counties' juvenile authorities for enrollment in a school-based intervention classes and placement of a juvenile probation office at the school. The results are dramatic.

Incidence per student:	Program
<u>Control Measure</u>	<u>Impact</u> (compared to control group)
• School disciplinary actions	-61%
• New offenses	-77%
• Probation violations	-50%

Critical elements of this program include:

- No reduction in the probation officer's normal duties/functions;
 - Integration of the probation officer into the school staff;
 - Integration of the intervention classes into the students' class schedule; and
 - On-site control group.
- Narcotics Task Force Peer Review incorporates the critical elements of four drug enforcement evaluation protocols, and is conducted by the senior law enforcement officers of two different agencies as well as experienced drug unit supervisors and administrative staff. The purpose of the review is to assess the comparative effectiveness of the task forces in terms of their productivity and impact on drug trafficking, ensure sound management, use of best practices, ensure accountability and reduce risk, and to obtain data to support funding decisions.

Key actions include:

- Every individual related to the oversight, management and operations of the selected task force is interviewed using a structured form;
- Each operational policy and procedure is reviewed against established 'best practices'; and
- Performance data is analyzed on a per officer and a counties-like-us basis.

Each peer review requires a half-day of orientation and briefing for the reviewers, and two full-days for interviews and document review. This period excluded the analysis of

each reviewer's notes, statistical analysis, and preparation of the individual task force report.

During the 2004-2005 award period one task force review was conducted, selected as being most at-risk by the funding application rating panel (that had not already been subject to the peer review process in the prior year). Beyond the individual findings and recommendations summarized in the four review executive summaries, there are several aspects to note about the review process:

- The majority of the individuals taking part in the review process requested to do so again for their own professional development;
- Reviewers have requested early review of their own agencies' task forces; and
- Both the best practices and negative findings identified in the reviews have been repeatedly requested by other task forces for internal use in self-assessment and improvement efforts.

Four peer review follow-up visits were made this year. During these visits actions addressing the findings and recommendations of the 2003-2004 peer reviews were reviewed. In two cases it was found that every comment had been acted upon and the task forces were functioning well. The other two task forces have not been able to resolve all the issues raised during peer review and will be reduced in terms of funding and subject to continued monitoring.

Six additional task forces' operational, administrative and fiscal functions were monitored this year. Of these, four have been selected for peer review in the 2005-2006 contract year.

- Cornerstone for the state's drug interdiction efforts - Forty-nine percent of the state's drug-dedicated law enforcement officers are part of the state's regional task force program. In rural portions of the state, this program provides 78 percent of the state's dedicated drug interdiction law enforcement, and 91 percent of the drug investigation and arrests above the street level.
 - Since 1990, no drug case has been dismissed due to lack of resources within the legal system to handle the case in a timely manner.
 - Livescan fingerprint identification and on-line access to the state repository are in place in each county's primary jail facility. Secondary facilities are now being scheduled for Livescan receipt.

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW OF PROGRAMS—LINKAGES TO THE STATE STRATEGY

The drug control strategy of Washington State is a collection of coordinated and inter-dependent strategies, reflecting various disciplines, implementing agencies, and funding sources.

Of the large number of programs and agencies included within our strategy, only a few receive Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) funds, and are subsequently included in this report. To a large extent, the programs shown here reflect only the delivery of services beyond local/state resources and/or programs that complete or complement previously existing efforts.

Considerable effort has been made to dedicate BJA funds to interdiction and related programs, and to those prevention and intervention programs in which law enforcement has a strong interest. There are two primary reasons for this effort: first, there is a comparatively small amount of federal funding available within the state to meet the large number of unaddressed interdiction and related needs; and second, spreading the funding too far tends to dilute its impact.

The programs funded under the Drug Control and System Improvement Formula Grant Program include:

Prevention and Intervention

Domestic Violence Legal Advocacy

This program is designed to provide assistance to victims of domestic violence and their families in obtaining legal services and protection through a series of local, non-profit organizations. Local courts and police are strong supporters of this program. It is virtually the only method of providing support to battered women or abused individuals that is specifically suited to their needs. The non-profit service-delivery portion of this program is supported by a training component, designed to orient law enforcement and the courts to the unique needs of the abused and the best ways of addressing those needs.

Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention

This program has several related projects designed to prevent youth from joining gangs or engaging in violent activities. The program provides alternatives to gang activities and creates a support system for youth who have been, or are at-risk of becoming, involved in violent activities. These projects are conducted in conjunction with a number of state-funded youth violence reduction projects.

Crime Victims Advocacy

This project sought to provide victims of crime with access to the protections of the legal system, ensuring that their concerns are addressed as part of sentencing (when appropriate).

Law Enforcement

Regional Narcotics Task Forces

Multi-jurisdictional task forces consist of local law-enforcement agencies that coordinate on a regional basis to investigate and interdict mid- to upper-level narcotics traffickers.

Washington State Patrol Task Force Participation

The assignment of Washington State Patrol officers to participate in regional narcotics task forces significantly enhances the regional efforts through a number of methods. These methods include: continuation of investigative capacity, reduction of training times during personnel rotation, coordination of resources, increased support between agencies throughout the state, and centralized support of local needs and policy.

Tribal Law Enforcement Assistance Program

This program is designed to allow tribal law enforcement to identify and address their most urgent drug and violent crime concerns in the manner most appropriate to their situation. Typically, this involves: recruitment and training of new officers, community mobilization, and cooperation with regional narcotics task forces.

Judicial System

Defender Training Program

The goal of this program is to promote high quality representation for clients with special needs; e.g., those who require special attention due to mental or physical disabilities, health problems, language or cultural issues, or extreme age or youth. Issue and best practice identification, training, and technical assistance are the key elements of this program.

Drug Courts

This program serves ten mid-sized court systems, serving as start-up funding within new and expanding courts. The drug courts provide appropriate alternative sentences to non-violent offenders when the offender and society can be best served by a sentence other than incarceration. The sentences usually include substance abuse treatment, but may include access to a wide variety of other services and activities.

Criminal History

Criminal History Records Improvement Program

This program is a portion of the overall program of updating and automating the maintenance of, and access to, criminal history records of all law enforcement and criminal justice agencies within the state. This program is intended to improve the capacity of all criminal justice agencies to rapidly identify the criminal history of individuals in order to facilitate appropriate investigation, detention, prosecution, sentencing, parole and/or licensing of individuals.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM COORDINATION EFFORTS AND ACTIVITIES *

Programs are recommended for funding by the Byrne Grant Advisory Committee. This committee has a diverse membership representing all elements of the criminal justice system, as well as treatment and intervention disciplines. Several members of this committee are also either members of the Governor's Council on Substance Abuse and/or the Statewide Law and Justice Advisory Committee. Most members also serve on other decision-making boards and committees at the state, regional, or local level. This overlapping membership allows the Byrne Grant Advisory Committee to consider both the state's cumulative drug and violent crime strategy issues from the local and state levels, and still apply the intent and restrictions of the Byrne Grant to its specific recommendations.

The Byrne Grant Committee program and funding recommendations are forwarded to the governor, and through committee membership and staff to the legislature.

After program authorization by the legislature, ad hoc or separate advisory groups provide the review of new individual applications and on-going program implementation and development. Advisory groups support the following programs:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Advisory/Coordination Group(s)</u>
Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention	Stop Youth Violence Advisory Committee
Regional Narcotics Task Forces & WSP Task Force Participation	Peer Review Advisory Committee (Chief executive officers of key law enforcement agencies)
Criminal History Records Improvement Program	Washington Integrated Justice Information Board

* The coordination efforts for the funding and programs supported under the DCSI formula grant are a portion of the overall state effort which, in concept, follows the diverse interest and overlapping membership reflected above. Joint funding is accomplished at the state and interagency level and is present in the Drug Prosecution Assistance Program, Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Program, and Criminal History Records Improvement Programs.

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SECTION II

EVALUATION

EVALUATION PLAN

The Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development, as the state-administering agency, opted to concentrate its evaluation efforts on the status of the state, the Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Program, and the development of assessment criteria for the Narcotics Task Force program.

Recently completed evaluations:

- Criminal Justice in Washington State. Dated November 2004.
- Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention: Cross-Site Evaluation, 2003-2004. Dated November 2004.
- Byrne Grant Narcotics Task Forces: Peer Review Project, Quad-Cities Drug Task Force, Pullman, Washington. Dated January 27, 2005.

The Executive Overview of these evaluations may be found on the following pages:

- | | |
|---|----|
| • Criminal Justice in Washington State | 7 |
| • Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention | 11 |
| • Byrne Grant Narcotics Task Forces: Peer Review Project, Quad-Cities Drug Task | 21 |

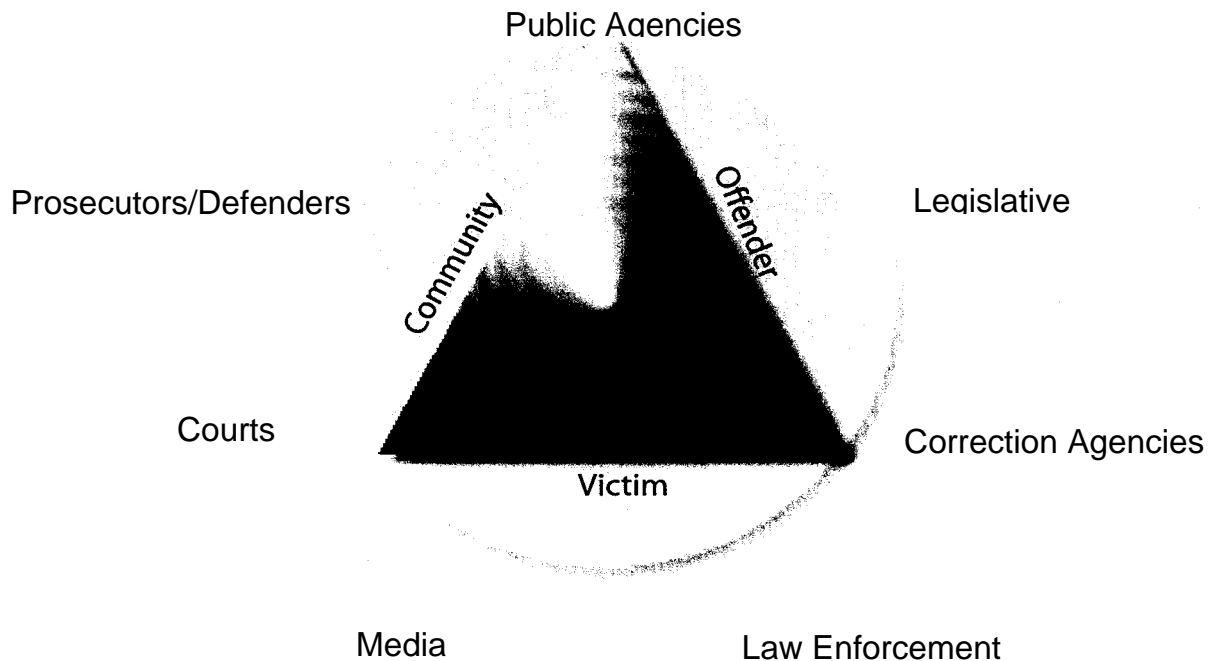
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STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY,
TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Criminal Justice In Washington State

November 2004



Juli Wilkerson
Director

Full report may be found at:

<http://www.cted.wa.gov/DesktopModules/Documents/ViewDocument.aspx?DocumentID=1972>

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Criminal Justice in Washington State was developed and written as a project of Washington State's Byrne Grant Committee. Grant #2003-DB-BX-0243, awarded to the state of Washington by the Bureau of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, supports Byrne grant programs and activities. The Washington State Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development (CTED) is the state's administrative agency for the Byrne Grant in Washington State.

There is no centralized state administration of criminal justice programs in Washington State. However, the state, federal and local agencies that make up Washington's criminal justice system are linked by a public policy-making structure that creates the common laws and procedures that define the criminal justice system and its operation. This report provides a comprehensive description of the current structure and operation of that system.

The Byrne Grant Committee is made up of criminal justice and victim advocacy professionals who advise CTED on the best use for Byrne grant funds by:

- Developing a statewide strategy for use of Byrne Grant funds which includes an assessment of drug and violent crime problems in the state, analysis of the effectiveness of current efforts, and a plan of action for addressing the problems;
- Providing advice and counsel regarding the development and administration of the Byrne Program; and
- Making funding recommendations to CTED for appropriate programs to reduce violence and drug-related crimes in Washington State.

In Washington State, Byrne grant funding currently supports a variety of strategies to reduce drug and violent crime, including multi-jurisdictional narcotics task forces, youth violence prevention, the Governor's Council on Substance Abuse, drug courts, criminal history records, training for defenders, domestic violence legal advocacy, crime victims' advocacy, and tribal law enforcement.

The primary purpose of this report is to provide a full description of the operation of Washington's criminal justice system to provide a foundation for future planning to assess criminal justice system needs and to develop recommendations for public policy action to reduce the impact of drug and violent crime.

This report includes descriptions of the key components of Washington's criminal justice system including services to Offenders and Victims, Courts, Defenders, Prosecutors, Corrections, and the financing of criminal justice system.

Readers of the report will discover some interesting facts about drugs and violent crime in Washington State, including the following:

- For every 100 crimes reported in Washington State, there are 29 arrests, which will result in six felony convictions.

- Washington Institute for Public Policy research showed a drop of two to four percent in crime for every 10 percent increase in incarceration between 1980 and 2001.
- Between 1980 and 2000 the state's population increased by 42 percent. The number of felony sentences increased by 150 percent over the same time period.
- One out of every 100 males ages 18 to 39 is incarcerated in a Department of Corrections facility. Washington is the only state that uses determinate sentencing for juveniles and was one of the first states to adopt determinate sentencing for adults.
- The Department of Corrections supervises 16,000 offenders in correctional facilities and oversees an average of 65,000 felony offenders completing sentences in the community.
- On an average day in 2001, Washington's juvenile justice system oversaw 13,646 youth. Of those, 11,604 were supervised at the local level.
- Between July 2001 and June 2002 domestic violence shelters in Washington State provided services to 25,574 adults and children. Another 34,813 people seeking shelter services were turned away because of lack of space.
- The national average for the number of sworn law enforcement officers is 157 per 100,000 residents. Washington State ranks 48th among all states for the number of local law enforcement officers, averaging 98 per 100,000 residents.
- In 1999, expenditures for law and justice costs by Washington's state and local governments was \$418 per capita, ranking 22nd in comparison with other states. The national average is \$442.
- Washington State ranks last among all states in the funding provided for the state's court system. Local governments provide 85 percent of the funding dedicated to courts in Washington.



STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY,
TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention:

Cross-Site Evaluation
2003-2004 Program Year

November 2004

Juli Wilkerson
Director

Full report may be found at:

<http://qa.cted.wa.gov/DesktopModules/CTEDPublications/CTEDPublicationsView.aspx?tabID=0&alias=CTED&lang=en&ItemID=1677&Mid=443&wversion=Staging>

FUNDING ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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Final Report

CROSS-SITE EVALUATION
2003 – 2004 Program Year

THE FEDERAL BYRNE GRANT
YOUTH VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION PROGRAM

Program Sponsor:
The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee
Olympia, Washington

Study Conducted by:
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November 2004

Executive Summary

Federal Byrne Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Program Grant

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Cross-Site Evaluation Results 2003 – 2004 Program Year

By Ernst W. Stromsdorfer, Ph.D.

General Background

In 1999, the Washington State Legislature gave the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) the responsibility to administer the federal Byrne Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Program (YVPIP) grant. The Byrne YVPIP program provides federal grant funds to community-based prevention and intervention projects that are designed to prevent and reduce youth violence and aggressive behavior.

The Byrne Grant YVPIP has two objectives:

- To reduce risk factors in the lives of children and youth, factors which make them vulnerable to engaging in violent behavior; and
- To support communities in their efforts to create locally driven and locally designed solutions that meet the needs of those communities to reduce juvenile violence and aggressive behavior.

From July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2004, the GJJAC awarded grants to 11 projects. Six of these projects comprise this study.

Each of the six projects delivers a mix of counseling, social, legal, and educational services that are designed to benefit youth in different life situations and at different stages of their development. The relative mix of these four broad types of services varies among the projects. This relative mix reflects the perceived needs of the targeted youth in each project. Thus, the North Thurston School District, *Kids First! Families and Children TOGETHER* delivers in-home child mentoring and family counseling with respect to a child's early primary school education and acculturation as well as parenting skills as the dominant set of services. In contrast, the teenage youth in the Snohomish County *TeamChild*—Snohomish County project receive wide-ranging legal assistance to address juvenile justice issues, diverse school and educational needs, housing needs, and physical and mental medical care.

The six projects are grouped into two types:

Three projects focused on youth in school:

- Adams County Community Network. "Prevent Juvenile Violence Project"
- North Thurston Public Schools. "*Kids FIRST! Family and School TOGETHER*"
- Pierce County Juvenile Court. "School Violence Reduction Program"

Three projects focused on incarcerated youth or youth needing legal-social services:

- Museum of Glass. “The Remann Hall Women’s Project”
- Snohomish County. “*TeamChild*-Snohomish County Project”
- Spokane County. “Equal Justice Project”

The three projects that focus on youth in school are assessed via three psychometric behavioral scales, using a pre-post evaluation design. The scales are:

- Aggression/Violence
- Pro-social Interpersonal Relations and Behavior
- School Behavior

The three projects that focus on incarcerated youth or youth needing legal and social services are assessed with respect to the average youth’s probability of re-contact with the juvenile justice system, using data from the JUVIS data-file.

The total of 591 youth in the six projects in the 2003 – 2004 program year had the following characteristics:

Age

- 43.6% were 14 – 16
- 21.2% were 10 –13
- 16.8% were 17 or older
- 12.5% were 9 or younger
- 5.9% Missing data

Gender

- 42.8% were males
- 55.5% were females
- 1.5% Missing data

Race/Ethnicity

- 40.3% were White
- 16.6% were Hispanic
- 14.2% were more than one race or ethnicity
- 14.0% were African American
- 10.5% were Native American
- 2.7% were Asian/Pacific Islander
- 1.5% Missing data

The total of 172 youth in the school-based projects in the 2003 – 2004 program year had the following characteristics:

Family Background

- 38.0% lived with both biological parents
- 27.5% lived with a single parent
- 19.3% had other living arrangements
- 11.7% lived with one biological parent and a stepparent
- 3.5% Missing data

Educational Level

- 58.5% were in elementary school
- 38.6% were in middle school
- 1.8% were in high school
- 1.2% Missing data

Arrest History

- 59.8% had no record of prior arrests
- 2.4% were arrested and convicted at least once
- 33.7% Missing data
- 4.1% were arrested but not convicted

Findings for the Three Projects That Focused on Youth in School

- **Aggressive and violent behavior** was reduced an average of 19.8% across the three projects
- **Pro-social interpersonal relations and behavior** was improved an average of 10.8% across the three projects.
- **Pro-social school behavior** was improved an average of 13.6% across the three projects.
- **Overall behavior** improved by 14.7% when the results from the three scales were combined.
- **Percent of Youth Who Received Services for the Three Projects That Focused on Youth in School:**
 - 26.1% - Individual counseling
 - 24.2% - Academic tutoring
 - 11.9% - Recreational and social activities
 - 10.7% - Social and life skills training
 - 10.2% - Mentoring
 - 8.7% - Anger management training
 - 3.6% - Disciplinary incidents, either debriefing or counseling
 - 1.7% - Mental health services
 - 1.4% - Social support group
 - .08% - Substance abuse treatment

Findings for the Three Projects That Focused on Incarcerated Youth or Youth Needing Legal or Social Services—Odds Ratio Estimates of Recidivism to the Juvenile Justice System¹

Project Name	Recidivism to the Juvenile Justice System after Project Exit ²		
	Within Six Months	Within Twelve Months	Within Eighteen Months
Remann Hall Women's Project –Museum of Glass	No program effect	No program effect	Not estimated, No data
TeamChild-Snohomish County	- 3.94****	- 1.67*	No program effect
Spokane-Equal Justice Project	No program effect	No program effect	2.61**

- **For Remann Hall Women's Project**, there is no statistically significant program effect when recidivism is viewed six months and 12 months post-program. Data is not available for 18 months post-program.
- **For TeamChild**, at six months post-program, the project participants are almost four times *less likely* to be a recidivist; at 12 months, they are about 1.7 times *less likely* to be a recidivist; at 18 months post-program, there is no statistically significant difference between the TeamChild participants and the matched comparison group.
- **For the Equal Justice Project**, there is no statistically significant project effect at six and 12 months post-program. At 18 months, the Equal Justice youths actually are 2.6 times more likely than the comparison group to become a recidivist. This may to be an anomalous result, but it is statistically significant within conventional levels of statistical probability

Average project costs, per enrolled targeted youth, for the six projects were \$1,222per program year. Program costs varied by level of services and type of project.

- Average project costs, per enrolled targeted youth, for the three projects focused on youth in school were \$1,910 per program year.
- Average project costs, per enrolled targeted youth, for the three projects focused on incarcerated youth or youth needing legal or other social services were \$883 per program year.

Cost-Effectiveness Results

- For the three projects focused on youth in school, an average expenditure of \$1,910 per youth over a program year resulted in a net improvement of behavior as measured by the psychometric scales of 14.7%. The cost-effectiveness ratio is: 14.7% / \$1,910.

¹ Recidivism is defined as an offense by a youth that results in adjudication with the Juvenile Court System.

²*= Statistically significant at a probability level of .10, Wald Chi-square test.

** = Statistically significant at a probability level of .05, Wald Chi-square test.

**** = Statistically significant at a probability level of .001, Wald Chi-square test.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|
| ○ | Remann Hall Women's Project-Museum of Glass | No effect / \$796 |
| ○ | <i>TeamChild</i> -Snohomish County: | - 3.94 / \$1,077 |
| ○ | <i>Equal Justice Project</i> -Spokane | No effect / \$928 |

For TeamChild, an average investment per participant of \$1,077 reduced recidivism by almost four times, six months post-program.

Discussion, Conclusion, and Recommendations

Among the Byrne projects, there is wide variation in the youth targeted both in terms of age and of the seriousness of their aggressive and violent behavior. There is also wide substantive variation in the types of activities and services offered to these youth.²

The Byrne YVIP projects that focused on youth in school largely adopted counseling and pedagogical methods that have been field tested for a number of years, such as *The Incredible Years Social Skills Child Training Program*, *Functional Family Therapy*, and *Aggression Replacement Training*. As a group, these three projects appear to be affecting the behavior of their target group in a positive manner. There is some evidence that the Adams County Community Network, “Prevent Juvenile Violence Project,” may have relatively larger impacts than the other two projects in this group. A possible reason is that the Adams County project has a very diverse, yet focused, set of services and activities that it provides to its youth target group in relatively high intensity over the entire school year compared to the other two projects.

The Byrne YVIP projects that focused on incarcerated youth or youth needing legal or social services offer two distinctly different approaches to reducing risk factors that contribute to violence and dysfunctional behavior, on the one hand, and protective factors that reduce violent and dysfunctional behavior on the other.

- Incarcerated young girls with extensive prior criminal histories at Remann Hall were provided a variant of the *Arts-in-Correction* program first tested by the California Department of Corrections. No post-program effect on recidivism could be determined with the available data, although a reduction of violent and aggressive behavior while in the project and while incarcerated is asserted to have occurred by an independent evaluator. This type of program model can and should be tested more rigorously for both its in-program and after-program effects on behavior.
- The *TeamChild* results are as one might expect for a well-managed project that seeks actively to provide social justice and social services to the youth it serves. The result for the Equal Justice Project is accepted conditional to additional research, but the result for 18 months post-program appears anomalous.

²Byrne YVIP projects, their youth target groups, and their project objectives and services delivered to their youth are described in detail in Volume 2 of this report.

A Final Word. It is apparent that well-managed projects, regardless of the youth they serve and the activities and services they provide, have a much better chance of improving the behavior of these youth. The ability of the managers of a project to coordinate and collaborate with other social service providers in their area appears to be a crucial factor in the overall success of a project. Programs that deliver a mix of services on a regular basis over a length of time, such as the project in Adams County, may have a better chance of successfully achieving their goals. Poor management and poor coordination, even among projects characterized by serious, dedicated persons, damaged the performance of projects in this year of the Byrne program.

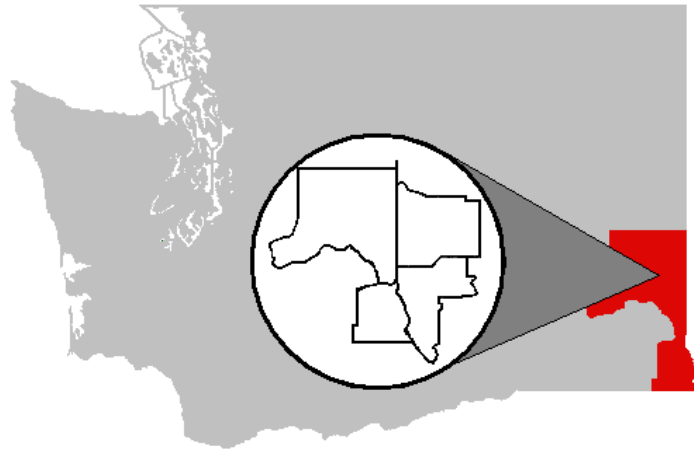


STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY,
TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Byrne Grant Narcotics Task Forces: Peer Review Project

Quad-Cities Drug Task Force
Pullman, Washington

January 27, 2005



Juli Wilkerson
Director

SECTION III
PROGRAM SUMMARIES

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REGIONAL NARCOTICS TASK FORCES PROGRAM SUMMARY

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Regional Narcotics Task Forces are the core of the state's counter-drug enforcement effort. Each task force is comprised of two or more law enforcement agencies with prosecutorial and administrative support. The primary focus of the task forces is mid- to upper-level drug traffickers who are largely beyond the investigative resources of individual agencies. The task forces support local agencies as needed in lower-level drug enforcement and training.

Based upon location, the task forces are comprised of between two and six local/state/federal agencies and four to 16 officers. Additionally, each task force has office and prosecutorial support.

Program Description:

This program consists of 20 regional task forces, drawing on the resources of multiple law enforcement agencies and prosecutorial support to investigate, arrest, and prosecute mid- to upper-level drug traffickers. The critical elements of the program include:

- Pursuit of mid- to upper-level drug traffickers is the primary focus of each task force.
- Regional coverage consists of officers from multiple law enforcement agencies operating in a county or multi-county area of relatively consistent drug abuse and trafficking patterns.
- Dedicated prosecutorial support where needed.
- Training and development of a street-level drug enforcement capability within the task forces' primary area of operations.
- Response to local requests for assistance where the short-term investigative/enforcement need is beyond local resources.
- Intelligence sharing and cooperation between task forces and other law enforcement agencies.
- Semi-annual commanders conferences to address issues of common concern, emerging trends, risk management, and best practices.
- Peer Review Evaluations and On-Site Monitoring. Between four and ten task forces are monitored or subject to Peer Review Team evaluation each year. Program staff conducts on-site monitoring preparatory to and as follow-up to peer review team evaluations and check key operational, management and fiscal indicators. Peer Review Teams are comprised of a sheriff, a police chief, a senior investigator or supervisor, and support staff drawn from well-performing jurisdictions. This team interviews all personnel related to the management and operation of the task force using a series of checklists derived from nationally recognized models.

Number of Projects/Sites: 20 Projects, 20 Sites

Funding information: Federal: \$ 4,139,277
 Local: \$16,720,400

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Goal 1: To provide statewide mid- to upper-level narcotics investigative coverage.

Objective 1: To extend participation and area of coverage of the existing task forces to cover the entire state.

Activities: 1. Provide incentives for those jurisdictions not currently supporting a task force with personnel or funding to dedicate additional resources to the program.
 2. Extend investigations into un-served areas whenever information indicates that a mid- to upper-level case may be successfully pursued in that area.

Performance Measures: 1. Addition of new jurisdictions participating through personnel assignment in the task forces or contributing funds.
 2. Addition of another county(s) or city(s) in currently ‘un-served’ areas, as shown on the personnel/agency participation tables.

Accomplishment Status: 1. Decreased assigned personnel by two task forces for the contract year due to general budget reductions. The WSP has continued to provide the same number of FTE’s funded through the grant. Cuts in staffing were a result of general fund positions being relocated.
 2. Prioritized two task forces for personnel assignment.
 No additional personnel available.
 3. The increased number of agencies participating by assignment of personnel is:
 2003-2004 Cities: 7 Counties: 1 Tribes : 3 State: 2 Federal: 1
 2004-2005 Cities: 0 Counties: 1 Tribes : 1 State: -5 Federal: -2
 Though there is a continual increase in the assets being contributed at the local level, scarce resources at the state and federal level resulting in a net decline in task force involvement.
 4. Though technically served in prior years, the tribal dedication of officers increased the drug enforcement significantly on all three participating reservations.
 Other Indicators:
 • 67% of task force cases targeted mid- to upper-level drug traffickers.
 • 72% of task force arrests were of mid- to upper-level drug traffickers.
 • 34 of the state’s 39 counties equating to 98+% of the population is served by a narcotics task force.

Goal 2: Combine the investigative resources of multiple law enforcement agencies needed to pursue mid- to upper-level traffickers.

Objective 2: Dedicate at least four law enforcement officers from at least two different local law enforcement agencies to each task force.

Activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain the peer review committee's Task Force Model as the minimum for task force composition (four officers, prosecutorial and clerical support). Active participation from two or more law enforcement agencies is required to qualify a task force for grant funding. 2. Require assignment of a prosecutor to each task force or otherwise demonstrate prosecutorial support.
Performance Measures:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Officers from two or more law enforcement agencies shown on the task force's personnel/agency participation table. 2. Dedicated prosecutor shown on the task force's personnel/agency participation table and the prosecutorial point of contact sheet, or otherwise demonstrate adequate prosecutorial support.
Accomplishment Status:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every task force maintained at least four investigators from at least two local jurisdictions despite rotation. 2. 17 of the 20 task forces have dedicated prosecutors; the remaining 3 have first call for county prosecutorial support. <p>Other Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No task force cases were un-prosecuted due to lack of prosecutorial support. • Program wide conviction rate cannot be calculated due to data disruption related to the implementation of a new reporting system

Goal 3:	Increase the effectiveness of each task force during personnel rotation.
Objective 3a:	Assign at least one long-term state patrol investigator to each task force to assist in the continuity of investigations and to assist in orientating new personnel to the task force operations.
Objective 3b:	Secure training slots in the first available investigator's or drug enforcement basic course offered after assignment of new personnel.
Activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assignment of additional WSP officers to task forces currently without state participation, when funding allows. 2. Identify officers to replace rotating personnel early, and request appropriate training early. 3. Work with the state patrol to secure first priority in required basic investigative training courses.
Performance Measures:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Additional assignment of WSP officers to task forces previously without state participation as evidenced by the individual task force personnel/agency participation tables and the state patrol organization chart. 2. Number of officers needing training who are slotted in the first class after assignment or after designation for future assignment to a task force.
Accomplishment Status:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number of task forces supported by WSP personnel increased from 12 to 15 in 2003-2004, and reverted back to 12 in 2004-2005 due to funding reductions. 2. No data available on training availability this reporting period.

Goal 4:	Reduce the economic incentives inherent in drug trafficking.
Objective 4:	Deprive offenders of the fruits of their crime when feasible.
Activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Financial analysis.2. Seizure and forfeiture action.3. Summary cost/benefit analysis of pursuing proceeds interstate.3. Liens on unsupported property, whose maintenance—pending disposition—is excessive.5. Negotiated buy-back of jointly held/used property.
Performance Measures:	Percentage of successful forfeiture actions.
Accomplishment Status:	97% cumulative success rate.
	Other indicators: 92% successful prosecution rate (cumulative)

**WASHINGTON STATE PATROL (WSP)
NARCOTICS TASK FORCE PARTICIPATION
PROGRAM SUMMARY**

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

This program provides a law enforcement coordination component for the state's Regional Narcotics Task Force Program; and supports the efforts of the regional task forces in a number of ways, including assignment of state officers to the locally directed task forces and operation of a clandestine lab response team which responds to and supports local agencies' investigations.

Program Description:

This program provides state level support for the Regional Narcotics Task Force Program. The four primary functions are:

- Providing trained supervisors and investigators to the task forces.
- Facilitating intelligence exchange between the task forces.
- Providing technical assistance to the task forces and coordination of additional support.
- Assisting the State Administering Agency in monitoring, report collection and analysis; and providing the task forces training and technical assistance.

Number of Projects/Sites: 1 Project, 15 Sites

Funding Information: Federal: \$ 975,909
 State: \$ 398,907

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Goal 1: Assign supervisory and investigative personnel to prioritized regional narcotics task forces.

Objective 1a: Assign trained and experienced investigators and supervisors to all local task forces requesting WSP participation.

Objective 1b: Prioritize those task forces currently without state patrol personnel for assignment of WSP officers.

Activities: 1. Participate in as many task forces as personnel availability allows.
 2. Prioritize task forces without WSP personnel for assignment of WSP personnel when available.
 3. Reallocate WSP personnel from task forces with multiple assigned WSP officers to prioritized task forces upon personnel rotation or increase in the number of WSP officers allocated to the program.

Performance Measures:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased number of task forces to which WSP personnel are assigned. 2. Reporting the prioritization of task forces for officer assignment. 3. Assignment of WSP officers to additional prioritized task forces.
Accomplishment Status:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number of task forces with WSP officers assigned remained constant though there was a decrease in their grant funds. 2a. Six task forces were supported by the assignment of supervisory personnel. 2b. Seven task forces were supported by the assignment of investigative personnel. 3. One WSP officer was shifted between task forces due to reprioritization of the task forces.

Goal 2: Sponsor task force leadership training.

Objective 2: Sponsor two narcotics task force conferences.

Activities:

1. Address issues of interest to the task forces' leadership.
2. Include representatives of non-BJA supported task force drug activities.
3. Provide an opportunity for communication between task force leaders, other agencies, and the State Adminstrating Agency (SAA).
4. Include a session for soliciting task force opinions and problem solving.

Performance Measures:

1. Two task force conferences conducted per year.
2. Conference agenda includes problems or session(s) requiring task force interaction.
3. Conference subjects/topics include those of known interest to the task forces.
4. Non-BJA supported task force personnel invited/participating.

Accomplishment Status:

1. Conducted two task force conferences.
2. Trends and regional focus/methods were subjects at both conferences.
3. Data reporting and comparative evaluation discussed at both conferences.
2. Representatives of WSIN, HIDTA, NDIC, DEA, WSNIA, and the Texas Department of Public Safety attended in addition to task force members.

Goal 3: Provide training on methamphetamine precursors to businesses.

Objective 3: Reach at least five percent of the retail sources providing over-the-counter precursors with at least summarized recognition materials and procedures.

Activities:

1. Develop plans to reach the stores that have potentially the greatest impact on producing investigative leads and reducing precursor sales.
2. Produce both audio-visual and written training materials for store/retail chain managers and clerks.
3. Contact store/retail chain managers, conduct training, and provide training materials.

Performance Measures:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prioritize over-the-counter precursor sources based upon volume of sales 2. Identify probability of overall cooperation (accept training and report suspicious transactions). 3. Identify type of training most appropriate and supportable by the business. 4. Design and produce training materials. 5. Suitability of the training material produced for the different target audiences. 6. Number and percentage of retail outlets provided training.
Accomplishment Status:	Eight hours of methamphetamine education was provided to the business community. Bulk of training and distribution of training media assumed by the retail merchants' associations and local law enforcement (see 'Other Indicators').
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Goal 4:	Provide methamphetamine laboratory identification training to public and private sector employees who routinely visit private residences (Child Protective Services, Probation Officers, Health, Paramedics, Public Utility, Electricians, and other categories).
Objective 4a:	Reach at least five percent of the public sector employees with the most frequent access to private residences.
Objective 4b:	Reach at least five percent of the private sector (commercial) employees with the most frequent access to private residences.
Activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the target audiences most likely to observe and report indicators of clandestine laboratory activity. 2. Produce both audio-visual and written training materials for use by both law enforcement and supervisory presentation. 3. Contact public and private sector agencies/supervisors to set up training sessions. 4. Conduct training and provide training/quick reference materials.
Performance Measures:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rank potential observers by number of residences visited and probability of reporting methamphetamine laboratory indicators. 2. Identify type of training and supporting materials most appropriate for the audience. 3. Design and produce training materials. 4. Track the number and percentage of individuals provided training.
Accomplishment status:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Twenty-eight hours of methamphetamine education, including meth lab recognition, identification of suspicious sales, and appropriate actions. 2. The retail merchant's associations and local law enforcement have continued the production and distribution of retail sales awareness materials – quantitative data not available at this time, however the assumption of this role by additional parties is a strongly favorable indicator of progress.

Goal 5:	Provide dedicated, trained personnel that can respond to reported methamphetamine labs without disrupting ongoing task force operations.
Objective 5a:	Remove task force assigned personnel less than five times a year from their normal duties in order to respond to methamphetamine laboratories.
Objective 5b:	Maintain ability to respond to regional task forces' methamphetamine laboratory requests for assistance.
Activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dedicate officers to methamphetamine training and response. 2. Train methamphetamine response officers. 3. Produce methamphetamine laboratory indicator training materials for dissemination to local law enforcement agencies and private and public sector workers likely to frequently visit private residences. 4. Respond to requests for assistance in the investigation of suspected methamphetamine laboratories.
Performance Measures:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of officers assigned. 2. Certification/adequacy of officer training. 3. Number of calls, by source, for assistance responded to. 4. Number of times 'laboratory qualified' officers are pulled from task force assignments to respond to methamphetamine lab.
Accomplishment Status:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nine WSP officers (a complete team) are dedicated to responding to methamphetamine labs. A number of additional officers are being co-housed with the narcotics task forces to respond within their region when the meth team is responding in that area. These officers are in addition to the officers assigned to the narcotics task forces. 2. The Meth Lab Response Team training standard is a nationally recognized model. All assigned officers maintained certification. 3. The Meth Lab Team responded to 232 labs during the year, a eighteen percent drop in the number from the previous year (locally trained officers more than made up the drop in number WSP was called in to handle). 4. The trend for task forces to independently assign and secure DEA lab training for local officers has stabilized, with one to three local officers trained, certified, and equipped. This has allowed the majority of the task forces to identify those sites that they may take down without SIRT assistance and those for which the WSP team must be called. This effort has greatly reduced local costs in terms of sitting on suspect labs.

Goal 6:	Enhance communication between task forces at the supervisory/management level.
Objective 6:	The WSP program coordinator has face-to-face contact with task force leadership and facilitates such contact between task forces and other agencies.
Activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Visit each task force at least twice, in addition to the monitoring visit. 2. Provide an opportunity at the task force conference for communication between task force leaders, other agencies, and the program administration.

3. Include a session for soliciting task force opinions and problem solving at the task force conference.

Performance Measures: WSP program supervisors visited each task force at least twice during the contract year, in addition to the monitoring visits (also see PM of Objective 4).

Accomplishment Status: 1. Thirty-five meetings with task force supervisors/coordinators.
2. Seventeen meetings with task force executive boards.

Goal 7: Assist in the monitoring of regional narcotics task forces.

Objective 7: Provide an experienced law enforcement viewpoint in the joint SAA/WSP monitoring of the task forces (administrative function not possible for the SAA to directly provide).

Activities: 1. Accompany representatives of SAA on monitoring visits.
2. Review and discuss sensitive information and procedures relevant to task force operation of the grant.
3. Discuss items of interest to the monitored task force or to other task forces, which might profit by shared information/procedures.

Performance Measures: 1. WSP participated in the four task force monitoring visits scheduled to review operational concerns.
2. WSP actively participated in reviewing items of law enforcement versus administrative interest, during monitoring.

Accomplishment Status: A WSP representative participated in five of the six monitoring visits and to each of the four peer review team evaluation follow-up visits conducted this year.

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TRIBAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM PROGRAM SUMMARY

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

This is a competitive program in which eligible tribes analyze their own distinct needs, and address those law enforcement or drug-control related needs with projects tailored to the local situation. Running on a calendar year basis, projects overlap reporting periods and are reflected as either starting up or ending during the report period.

All aspects of the criminal justice system, drug control, and community intervention and prevention efforts with police involvement are authorized within this program.

Program Description:

Within the program there are five separate projects addressing widely separate aspects of the law enforcement needs commonly found among law enforcement. The programs:

- Conference: addressing tribal law enforcement needs, primarily jurisdictional issues and cross commissioning.
- Probation and facilitation/enforcement of tribal court-ordered treatment and community service.
- Training, backfill, and freeing officers for patrol functions.

Number of Projects/Sites: 5 Projects (6 Awards), 5 Sites

Funding information: Federal: \$182,082

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Goal 1: To increase public safety and support law enforcement on tribal lands.

Objective 1a: Maintain availability of personnel to enhance patrols and law enforcement activities.

- Activities:
1. Backfill of tribal police officers in training.
 2. Maintain patrol officer positions after loss of primary funding.
 3. Contract for additional regional drug task force staff/investigations.
 4. Equip and coordinate tribal investigations with regional task force investigations.
 5. Defray tribal officers costs for resident academy training.
 6. Establish a tribal law enforcement academy designed to supplement training provided by the state training commission.
 7. Planning for a statewide tribal, county, state summit to address issues of joint concern.

Performance Measures:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased number of patrol and surveillance hours. 2. Training of law enforcement officers. 3. Number of drug-related arrests. 4. Drug prosecution success rate. 5. Training conducted. 5. Tribal Summit planning conducted.
Accomplishment Status:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Two tribal police departments were able to maintain 24-hour patrol coverage (equivalent to 4800 hours of patrol coverage provided). 2. One officer completed the BIA academy without disruption to his normal patrol shift. 3. Two tribes contracted for narcotics enforcement with the regional drug task force. 4. Specialized and mundane classroom and simulation equipment provided for the tribal academy, readying it for use. 5. Six tribal academy courses were conducted. Each was open to tribal, local and regional law enforcement agencies.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LEGAL ADVOCACY PROGRAM SUMMARY

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The goal of the Domestic Violence Legal Advocacy program is to decrease the incidence of domestic violence in the state of Washington by facilitating victims' access to and use of currently available legal sanctions and social services. This goal is supported by two primary objectives:

- To increase domestic violence victims' ability to protect themselves and their children through legal sanctions.
- To increase domestic violence victims' ability to obtain needed services in order to end the violence in their lives.

Number of Project Sites: 47

Funding Information: Federal: \$638,586

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Goal: The goal of the Domestic Violence Legal Advocacy Program is to decrease the incidence of domestic violence in the state of Washington, facilitate victims' access to and participation in the civil and criminal justice process, and ensure victims' safety and rights are protected within the criminal justice and civil court systems.

Objective 1: To increase domestic violence victims' ability to protect themselves and their children through legal sanctions.

Objective 2: To increase domestic violence victims' ability to obtain needed services in order to end the violence in their lives.

Objective 3: Provide a broad base of training/exposure to key law enforcement and court personnel who can influence the response of the police and courts to domestic violence issues.

Objective 4: Provide domestic violence advocates with an increased understanding and methods to educate law enforcement and court personnel, gaining appropriate handling of, and legal protection for, domestic violence victims.

Activities:

1. Assisting victims in filing criminal justice actions, such as protection orders and anti-harassment orders.
2. Assisting victims by providing advocacy and support in civil legal matters such as protection orders, divorce and separation filings, child custody or visitation orders, and/or parenting plans.
3. Assisting victims by providing advocacy and support in accessing social services, financial assistance, and crime victims' compensation.

Performance Measures:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of adults and children being served. 2. Number of assists with filing protection orders or anti-harassment orders. 3. Number of assists in issues related to criminal charges against the batterer. 4. Number of assists in filing divorce or separation actions. 5. Number of assists in dealing with child custody, visitation schedules, or parenting plans. 6. Number of assists in filing for financial aid, AFDC, or crime victims' compensation. 7. Number of referrals to other agencies. 8. Number of other services provided, such as name changes and social security issues, address confidentiality, evictions, retrieval of property, sexual assault, and immigration issues.
Accomplishment Status:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 13,356 adults and 15,227 children served. 2. 7,118 assists in filing protection orders or anti-harassment orders. 3. 5,446 assists in issues related to criminal charges against the batterer. 4. 4,017 assists in filing divorce or separation actions. 5. 3,628 assists in dealing with child custody, visitation schedules or parenting plans. 6. 3,015 assists in filing for financial aid or AFDC. 7. 544 assists in filing for Crime Victims Compensation benefits. 8. 8,848 referrals to other agencies. 9. 7,356 "Other Services" provided (included, but not limited to, name changes, address confidentiality program, evictions, retrieval of property, sexual assault, and immigration issues).

YOUTH VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION PROGRAM SUMMARY

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The goal of the Byrne Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Program (YVIP) is to prevent and reduce delinquency and youth violence by supporting communities in providing their children, families, neighborhoods, and institutions with the knowledge, skills and opportunities necessary to foster a healthy and nurturing environment.

The funded projects are community-based and designed around research-based and/or 'best practices' which have been refined and proven during the last decade. The projects provide multiple services to both at-risk youth and their families.

These projects also serve to merge and focus the efforts of multiple agencies, primarily schools and social services in order to provide more services than project funds alone can provide and to maximize the impact of all the services provided.

Number of Project Sites: 11

Funding Information: Federal: \$880,422
Local: \$290,540

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Goal: Build a future of non-violence among our youth, with the ultimate goal of violence reduction and elimination.

Objective 1: Reduce those risk factors in the lives of youth that make them vulnerable to engaging in violent behavior.

Objective 2: Support Washington State communities in their efforts to create locally driven and locally designed solutions for youth violence that meet the unique needs of the community.

Activities:

1. Education programs including tutoring and re-entry opportunities
2. Anger management
3. Conflict management/peer mediation
4. Cultural awareness
5. Mentoring
6. Counseling
7. Alcohol and drug prevention and treatment
8. Case management

Performance Measures: The BYRNE YVPIP Grants Program funds ten different intervention projects, and one multi-site evaluation project, having a different mix of the following performance measures, the most common performance measures are:

1. Decrease in aggressive and violent behavior.
2. Improved pro-social interpersonal relations and behavior.
3. Improved school behavior.

Accomplishment Status:	1. Aggressive Behavior:	Down 12.0 %
	2. Recidivism:	Down 77.0%
	3. Pro-Social Behavior:	Up 12.4 %
	4. School Behavior:	<u>Up 13.6 %</u>

The accomplishment outcomes shown above are indicative of individual projects. When the program level summary is completed a supplemental report will be submitted.

DEFENDER TRAINING PROGRAM PROGRAM SUMMARY

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Providing representation for clients with special needs is especially challenging for public defenders that face high caseloads and severe time constraints. Public defenders are not equipped to deal with clients who require special attention due to mental or physical disabilities, health problems, language or cultural issues, or extreme age or youth. Issues relating to clients' special needs span their involvement in the criminal justice system from pre-trial through probation. Specific laws and ethical considerations can apply to their representation and treatment within the justice system.

Program Description:

This program provides statewide resource assistance to public defenders on current issues in representing special-needs clients through training and consultation, development of resource materials, and amicus assistance.

Number of Projects/Sites: 1 Project, Statewide Assistance

Funding Information: Federal: \$294,987

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| Goal 1: | To provide public defenders representing special needs clients with consultation services, resource materials, and amicus preparation assistance statewide. |
| Objective 1: | Attorneys and mental health professionals will provide technical assistance for public defenders. |
| Activities: | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Two Seattle-based attorneys and one social worker provided statewide assistance for public defenders and other practitioners in accessing current information relevant to special needs.2. Wrote and gathered briefs, provided research and technical assistance, developed resource manuals and newsletter articles, and organized training. |
| Performance Measures: | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Number of technical assistance contacts made with public defenders.2. Number of hours spent on consultation, research, and development of briefs. |
| Accomplishment Status: | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Responded to requests for service from public defenders and practitioners in 27 of Washington's 39 counties.2. Reported almost 1,486 technical assistance contacts with public defenders, criminal justice personnel, and local/state/national associations.3. Spent more than 1,043 hours researching issues and preparing references.4. Collaborated with associates involved in special needs issues, attending meetings and sharing information. |

Goal 2:	To train and educate public defenders on issues relevant to representing their clients with special needs.
Objective 2:	Develop training materials and provide regional training seminars on relevant special needs topics.
Activities:	Provide training seminars on topics such as: defending developmentally-disabled or mentally-ill clients; representing clients with medical issues; representing clients from specific cultural groups; immigration consequences of criminal convictions; and issues facing juvenile offenders in the adult system.
Performance Measures:	Number of training's held and number of public defenders participating.
Accomplishment Status:	Provided 29 trainings on multiple topics to 850 participants.
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Goal 3:	To keep public defenders apprised of issues relevant to clients with special needs.
Objective 3:	Provide resource materials/manual and disseminate relevant information on special needs clients to public defenders.
Activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop at least one manual (e.g., juvenile clients in the adult system or clients with special health problems) to public defenders. 2. Write articles and other pertinent information for <i>DefenseNET</i> newsletter, distributed statewide to public defenders.
Performance Measures:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of manuals and resource materials developed. 2. Number of newsletter articles researched and written. 3. Number of defenders receiving resource materials and newsletters.
Accomplishment Status:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1-2. Developed 7 separate articles and publications. 3. Posted monthly, statewide newsletter with articles relevant to special needs issues for public defenders and practitioners; provided up-to-date information and resource contacts on the association's Internet webpage. 4. Not recorded, webpage counter not on-line.

DRUG COURTS PROGRAM SUMMARY

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Substance abuse represents both a tragic waste of an individual's abilities and potential waste of community resources. Without treatment intervention, these individuals enter and re-enter the criminal justice and social services systems. Criminal filings that are indirectly associated with illicit drug use, such as burglary and assault, further exacerbate this situation in Washington State.

Program Description:

Drug courts process individuals charged with felony drug possession charges. The prosecutor, who makes the initial determination of eligibility for drug court, reviews these individual cases. Eligible defendants are released from custody directly to the drug court. The defendant is advised of what is expected of him or her, as well as the consequences for failure to return to court or meet treatment expectations. All participants who opt for the drug court program are individually assessed for their treatment needs, and the treatment provider develops an individual treatment plan. Participants are provided with training and technical support to enable transition into mainstream communities.

If a participant successfully completes all phases of treatment designed to last from six to 12 months, the original charges are dropped. Starting this year, juvenile courts became eligible for funding as well as hi-bred drug courts, which are authorized to consider deferral and treatment for alcohol as well as for illicit drugs.

Number of Projects/Sites: 14 Projects

- Benton-Franklin Counties Juvenile Court, Kennewick, Washington
- Clallam County Superior Court, Port Angeles, Washington
- Clallam County Superior Court, Port Angeles, Washington
- Clark County Superior Court, Vancouver, Washington
- Cowlitz County Superior Court, Kelso, Washington
- King County Juvenile Court, Seattle, Washington
- Kitsap County Superior Court, Port Orchard, Washington
- Kitsap County Juvenile Court, Port Orchard, Washington
- Lewis County Superior Court, Chehalis, Washington
- Lummi Tribal Court, Deming, Washington
- Mason County Superior Court, Shelton, Washington
- Pierce County Juvenile Court, Tacoma, Washington
- Yakima County Superior Court, Yakima, Washington
- Yakima Tribal Court, Yakima Tribal Nation, Toppenish, Washington

<u>Funding Information:</u>	Federal:	\$966,221
	Local:	\$325,632

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Goal 1: Decrease drug and drug-related violations, and reduce associated jail time.

Objective 1:	Divert light, early, or minor offenders from deeper involvement in the criminal justice system and involvement in drugs.
Activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with prosecutor's office to ensure that referrals of all eligible cases are completed as early as possible. 2. Select for treatment those individuals most amenable to treatment, and most likely to re-offend if untreated. 3. Develop individual treatment plans to address specific issues. 4. Provide substance abuse treatment in a non-confinement setting
Performance Measures:	Criminal history and recidivism rate.
Accomplishment Status:	45 percent graduation rate.
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Goal 2:	Support individuals in their recovery from chemical dependency, maximizing the impact of the treatment provided.
Objective 2a:	Make use of the crisis of arrest and court intervention to increase treatment motivation.
Objective 2b:	Provide continual motivation throughout the treatment program.
Activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide counseling. 2. Make referrals to other services directly contributing to the individuals' risk factors. 3. Provide individual case management, supervision, testing, and sanctions (if appropriate) until the individual is released from the program
Performance Measures:	Reduction in rate of recidivism.
Accomplishment Status:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual Treatment Plans (ITP) were developed for 328 inmates and put into place to guide inmates and their families. 2. Each participant was subject to a series of individual and group counseling sessions based upon their needs as described in their individual treatment plan. 3. 97 percent of the program graduates found employment within six months of completing the program.
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Goal 3:	Decrease jail time associated with drug violations.
Objective 3:	Divert light, early, or minor offenders from deeper involvement in the criminal justice system and involvement in drugs.
Activities:	Treatment, counseling, and referral for other services directly contributing to the individuals' risk factors.
Performance Measures:	Graduation rate.
Accomplishment Status:	49.5 percent graduation rate.

CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (CHRIIP) PROGRAM SUMMARY

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

This program implements the Justice Information Committee's criminal justice information strategic plan. It is designed to improve Washington's computerized criminal history records system, identify convicted felons, and meet the voluntary standards of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The strategic mission of CHRIIP is to ensure that any justice practitioner in the state will have complete, timely, and accurate information about suspects or offenders inclusive of historic and current justice status.

Number of Projects/Sites: 2 Projects

- Justice Information Network Data Exchange System (JINDEX)
- Procurement of additional jail Livescan fingerprinting and identification systems

Funding information: Federal: \$ 458,127
 Local: \$ 152,709

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Goal 1: Develop a secure network for sharing information in the justice community.

Objective 1: Develop the system architecture to allow web-based system-to-system exchange of criminal justice information.

Objective 2: Select the platform to be used in implementing the network design statewide.

Objective 3: Procure hardware and software to implement the recommended model.

Objective 4: Design and implementation of criminal history query application, using a system-to-system browser-based exchange of criminal history information.

- Activities:
1. Identification and documentation of network performance and security requirements for the exchange of justice information among state and local entities in order to design a model for information sharing; evaluating data from recent Justice Information Network (JIN) proof-of-concept projects; developing an "as is" JIN architecture model and a "to be" model; and facilitating discussions with the JIN Technical Advisory Group, the Washington Integrated Justice Information Board ("the Board"), and other stakeholders as appropriate.
 2. The JIN Technical Advisory Group will evaluate design alternatives presented by vendor and make recommendations to the Board.
 3. Purchase and install new enabling hardware and software.
 4. Develop criminal history query application for delivery of criminal history information from the WSP and AOC databases to requesting criminal justice agencies.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate functionality of the new application by conducting tests of the criminal history query application with King and Yakima Counties querying the AOC and WSP databases
Performance Measures:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Designing a set of alternative architectural models for justice sharing information Designing a model for network security and authentication. Selection of platform for statewide network Implementation of the selected architectural model for justice information sharing. Implementation of the selected model for network security and authentication. Construction and deployment of a query application for justice information sharing Demonstration of the ability to securely request and retrieve web-based information from SCOMIS at AOC and the criminal history repository at WSP by participating law enforcement agencies in King and Yakima Counties.
Accomplishment Status:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative architecture models were designed by several vendors and then evaluated by the JINDEX technical advisory group. Security and authentication were key elements of each alternative. The architecture model platform developed by Online Business Systems (OBS) was selected by the JINDEX Technical Advisory Group Hardware and software were purchased and installed in preparation for implementation of the recommended architecture platform model. OBS code was developed and accepted by the JINDEX Technical Advisory Group. Implementation was delayed until testing could be completed. Deployment and demonstration of connectivity and web service were delayed in order to complete testing of the code. Steady progress continued through July, August, and September 2005.
Goal 2:	To provide real time reporting capacity to jails in all jurisdictions reporting to the state repository of bookings, and to provide booking facilities with the current criminal history and status of offenders.
Objective 2:	To procure, install and link livescan devices at city and county jails with the state criminal history records repository.
Activities:	Procurement, installation and linkage of livescan devices at city and county jails, with the state criminal history records repository.

Performance Measures: The number of livescan devices procured, installed and linked to the state repository. The estimated percent increase in the number of bookings reported electronically to the state criminal history records repository.

Accomplishment Status: In 2003, the Washington State Patrol conducted a survey to determine the volume of paper fingerprint submissions from those felony booking sites still submitting fingerprint cards by mail to the state repository. Nine livescan devices were purchased for, and delivered to, the facilities listed below, shown with the corresponding percentage of paper submissions of fingerprint records contributed by each:

Agency	Monthly Paper Submissions	Percent of all Paper Submissions
Yakima Police Department	247	17
Marysville Police Department	139	10
Pullman Police Department	123	9
Toppenish Police Department	100	8
Whatcom County Juvenile Court	67	5
Thurston County Juvenile Court	61	4
Wapato Police Department	50	3
Grant County Juvenile Court	32	2
Mason County Juvenile Court	7	.5

The livescan system purchased for each facility includes the livescan and printer with the first year warranty, one day of on-site training by the vendor, the fee to connect to the state Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), and the interface to the state repository at the Washington State Patrol. The \$4,500 cost of the interface to the local records management system was paid by each of the facilities as the match contribution. Installation at all sites, including connection to the state repository at WSP, was complete by mid-September, 2005.

The table on the following page presents Washington State's status for each of the federal requirements for mandatory funding of criminal history records improvement projects under the Byrne Formula Grant.

**Washington State Criminal History Records System
Federal Requirements for Continuation the 5% Byrne Set-Aside
And
Current Status**

	Measure	Standard	Reported Level	As of Date
	<u>Arrests</u>			
%	Of current felony arrest records are complete and accurately reflect underlying criminal justice transactions (arrest, charging, court disposition, etc)	95%	95%	6/30/2005
%	Of felony arrests within past 5 years are complete (reasonable attempt or statement of effort & rationale)	90%	95%	6/30/2005
	<u>Dispositions</u>			
%	Of current felony arrest records containing dispositions (release w/o charge, declined, or judgment	95%	75%	6/30/2005
%	Of felony arrest dispositions within past 5 years (reasonable attempt or statement of effort & rationale)	90%	85%	6/30/2005
	<u>Correctional Status</u>			
%	Of current sentences to/from prison are available	95%	90%	6/30/2005
%	Of sentences to/from prison in last 5 years (reasonable attempt or statement of effort & rationale)	90%	95%	6/30/2005
	<u>Felony Identification</u>			
%	Of current felony arrest records identify the charge	95%	100%	6/30/2005
%	Of felony arrest records in the last five years identify charge (reasonable attempt or statement of effort & rationale)	90%	100%	6/30/2005
	<u>Automation</u>			
%	Of criminal records for the last 5 years are automated	100%	100%	6/30/2005
%	Of master name index records for the last five years are automated	100%	100%	6/30/2005
%	Of new records for prior offenders, and their prior records, are automated	100%	100%	6/30/2005
%	Of felony records are automated within 30 days	100%	100%	6/30/2005
%	Of fingerprints taken upon arrest/confinement are submitted to the state system within 24 hours	100%	80%	6/30/2005
%	Of appropriate fingerprints taken upon arrest/confinement are submitted to the FBI within 24 hours	100%	80%	6/30/2005
%	Of final dispositions are reported to the state within 90 days	100%	75%	6/30/2005
%	Of appropriate final dispositions are reported to the FBI within 90 days	100%	75%	6/30/2005

CRIME VICTIMS ADVOCACY PROGRAM SUMMARY

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Crime victims are provided direct crisis support, and assisted in obtaining governmental and other non-profit agency services appropriate to their needs.

Program Description:

This project provides direct services to victims and their loved ones who have been victimized by the crimes of assault (excluding sexual assault and domestic violence), robbery, and homicide. The direct services provided include emergency crisis response; grief management and support services; orientation and referral services; and post trial support.

Number of Projects/Sites: 1 Project

Funding information: Federal: \$ 59,688

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| Goal: | To empower victims to reconstruct a new life in the aftermath of a criminal act. |
| Objective 1: | Provide immediate crisis intervention response to underserved victims of violent crime. |
| Objective 2: | Provide crisis intervention to underserved victims of violent crime during the contract period. |
| Objective 3: | Provide general advocacy services to underserved victims. |
| Objective 4: | Provide support services during criminal investigations to victims of violent crime. |
| Objective 5: | Provide support services during prosecution to victims of violent crime. |
| Objective 6: | Provide support services during case disposition (sentencing) to victims of violent crime. |
| Objective 7: | Meet the immediate physical needs of violent crime victims (victim's assistance funds are non-grant donations). |
| Objective 8: | Develop, update and disseminate materials describing services. |
| Objective 9: | Provide in-service training to direct service volunteers on legal, health, emotional, and resource issues of violent crime victims and their families. |
| Objective 10: | Ensure that services are provided to non- or limited-English speaking and deaf/hard of hearing victims/family members. |
| Objective 11: | Provide assistance to families and friends of missing persons when foul play is suspected. |

- Activities:
1. Emergency crisis response – 24-hour response line
 2. Grief management and support services – Counseling and reference materials
 3. Facilitation of monthly support groups
 4. Provision of interpreter services
 5. Accompanying families of deceased victims to the crime scene
 6. Accompanying families of deceased victims to defense interviews, court, death penalty deliberations, investigation updates and related meetings
 7. Informing the families of deceased victims of their right to have input into sentencing, and probation of their victimizer.
 8. Provide post-sentencing legal assistance to families of deceased victims (court ordered sealing of highly graphic crime scene photographs).
 9. Training of crisis response volunteers
 10. Defray costs of out of areas families of deceased victims during investigation, trial and sentencing (non-federal funding).
 11. Development of a ‘WE CAN HELP’ poster for use in criminal justice offices and libraries highlighting program services.
 12. Orientation/training meetings with police departments and prosecutor’s offices.
 13. Publication of a quarterly newsletter.
 14. Collaborative development of a brochure on the identification of missing person’s remains with the state and county multiple agencies
 15. Translation of reference materials into Spanish, Korean and Russian.

Performance Measures:	Measure	Achieved
	1. Individuals provided crisis line services	160
	2. One-on-one advocacy services	93
	3. General advocacy services	63
	4. Legal advocacy services	137
	5. Individuals provided referral services.....	166
	6. Referral to professional counselors/therapist.....	44
	7. Provision of reference materials – English	1,710
	8. Provision of reference materials – Spanish.....	1
	9. Accompanying to crime scene, hearings, etc.....	19
	10. Accompanying to trial and sentencing.....	129
	11. Victim’s needs assistance	7
	12. Training of volunteers and victim’s advocates	23